FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CAMI HOLDS 'FRIENDLY TALK' WITH FRENCH OFFICIAL

AU161318 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- On August 14, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Foto Cami, received and held a friendly talk with the vice-chairman of the Commission for Exterior Relations of the National Assembly of the French Republic, Jean Francois Deniau, who is on a private visit to our country for several days now.

Attending the meeting was Andon Berxholi, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Present was also the interim charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the French Republic in Tirana, Robert Imperato.

In honor of the French friend, the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, gave a lunch which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Official Leaves

AU171353 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 17 (ATA) -- The vice chairman of the Commission for Exterior Relations of the National Assembly of France, Francois Deniau, who paid a private visit to Albania recently, left our country yesterday.

Upon his stay in Albania he visited various social-cultural historic and archeological centers in the districts of Tirana, Durres, Gjirokaster, Sarande and Kruje.

ALIA GREETS CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU151327 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, Augut 15 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso:

"Your national day provides me the pleasure on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the fervent greetings and to the friendly people of the People's Republic of Congo the best wishes for their happiness and the all-sided development of their country.

"I express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Albania and Congo will develop in the future too in favour of our two peoples and of the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism."

PITARKA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AT UN 13 AUG

AU151332 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 15 (ATA) -- On August 13, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the PSR of Albania to the UNO, Bashkim Pitarka, presented the credentials to the secretary general of the United Nations Organization, Javier de Cuellar.

Attending the ceremony of the handing over of the credentials were the chief of the cabinet of the secretary general, Virendra Dayal; special assistant of the secretary general, Alvaro de Soto; and vice-chief of the protocol of UNO, Alain Dick.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TANZANIA 15 AUGUST

AU161448 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 16 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the general secretariat of the Women's Union of Tanzania, a delegation of the Women's Union of Albania [WUA] led by the secretary of the General Council of WUA Leonora Caro, left on a friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania.

YOUNG PEOPLE URGED TOWARD TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

AU141341 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 9 Aug 86 p 1-2

[Skender Duka article: "Society Needs Engineers, Geologists, and Builders, as Well as Lawyers, Philosophers and Biologists... -- a Few Moments at the Tirana District People;s Council Executive Committee"]

[Excerpts] It was open day, and at the office of Perparim Braca, inspector of the education section of Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, all the lifting and lowering of telephone receivers and opening and closing of doors would arouse in anyone a certain concern. For almost everybody who dialed 51-20 or knocked delicately on the door had the same "trouble" or "worry": a concern for their children, for their son or daughter about to enter higher education. There is no need to mention the names of these interested parties because it is enough just to sit in the office for a while, where the "evidence" is, and we will try to reproduce a dialog which is typical of them all:

"My son's average grade was 9.8 and I am concerned to put him down for a good subject."

"Don't worry in the least, because your son deserves to continue his education and society needs him."

"But I'm worried about his subject, and that's why I came..."

"So what does your son want to do?"

"Political science or law, history, philology, or medicine."

"And you, what do you want him to do?"

"Law or literature, medicine or economics."

"Why only those subjects? You know that society also needs mechanical engineers and geologists, surveyors and..."

"Excuse me, has my son been put down for engineering?"

At this the inspector falls silent for a moment and then tries to convert the father... But -- it is quite impossible. [passage omitted]

However sentimental such arguments may be, they do not convince you that this boy or girl should necessarily be put down for law and not for mechanical engineering or surveying. People say that doctors' children usually ask to study medicine, not only because they are interested and "have grown up in a doctor's white coat" but also because they have a fine library of medical textbooks (!). But there are also cadres in the productive sector very concerned that their children should study in faculties of nonproductive subjects. What influence have "the white coat" and the fine library of textbooks had here?! It is obvious that we are not concerned here with special gifts, for which society righly makes exceptions, but that we are dealing with the signs of a petit bourgeois psychology among some parents and their children, urging them to study those subjects which have nothing to do with production, and which they consider "office work," "intellectual work," and so forth. This prejudice is reinforced by "instructions from on high" from some administrative worker to "see that so-and-so goes such-and-such a department" -- and the department without fail will be one of the "favorite" or "choice" ones, and such concern is usually over the children or administrative workers.

Of course, there is no question of ignoring the candidate's wishes for a particular branch of science, but it is a matter of reconciling these wishes with the needs of society, and with the demands of the economic and cultural development of the nation now and in the future. [passage omitted]

'ALIEN PHENOMENA' AMONG VACATIONERS CRITICIZED

AU121221 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Aug 86 p 2

[Halil Lalaj article: "At Issue With Alien Tastes and Phenomena"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The great struggle waged by our party against all alien phenomena, in whatever form they appear and whoever is responsible for them, is a living reality. The party has made clear where these alien manifestations and influences come from and what nourishes them, has shown the harm and danger they bring, and how public opinion must be roused against every attitude of liberalism or indifference toward these influences. [passage omitted]

It is unacceptable for a crowd of people to lie about making merry at a late hour, shouting and singing on the beach, and for some people even to lose their self-control. People playing games everywhere -- where other places could be used -- also causes concern. The active response of other vacationers is very positive, but does not always occur. The attitude of some citizens who witness such "scenes" is intolerable, when, despite the disturbance they suffer and the annoyance they feel, they nonetheless stand aside, indifferent, with the mistaken idea: "Who's going to get mixed up in this? Let other people deal with it." We should all guard the standards of our proletarian culture at all times. As a last resort, there also exists a law forbidding the disturbance of the peace in public places. And like all laws, it must be recognized and implemented, and applied to everyone who fails to respect it.

Thousands of people relax on the beach every day. On Sundays this number, by a rough reckoning, exceeds some 70,000. People of all ages. Radio Tirana broadcasts a special program of light music for people on holiday. Yet even so there are those who twiddle their radio dials in search of the din of jazz, or something similarly alien to our tastes. There is also no lack of people with penchants for vulgar television programs. One evening, a few days ago, in the "Illyria" sector, there was somebody in front of his beat hut with a portable television set watching a foreign broadcast -- banal, debased, and without the slightest value. And when two citizens drew his attention to this, he answered without batting an eyelid:

"What has it got to do with you? I'm minding my own business."

"Why does the law forbid us to tune in to foreign radio and television stations?" some people ask. It is not right to present the problem in this way. Our society is not indifferent to those who exhibit alien tastes, who run after such things, or even worse try to instill these tastes in other people. At first sight this seems a personal question, a "family matter," but society has the right to say: "This is our business too, because we must defend ourselves, and defend you too against the poison of the decadent and degenerative."

Of course we are not against everything foreign. The party has clearly explained that it exerts all its efforts to familiarize people with the treasures of progressive world culture and art, both traditional and modern. This is done at school, and also through all the mass media, through our publications, and there is even a tradition of special radio and television programs devoted to progressive world music. Comrade Enver, in the 50th volume of his works which has just come off the press, among other things writes: "Our culture, art, and music must also profit from foreign culture, art, and music. I have stressed at other times that we are not xenophobic. But we maintain a revolutionary critical attitude toward foreign culture, and try to profit only from that culture which is of value for our era and is appropriate to the cultural demands of the working masses. And so we struggle determinedly against every debasing influence." [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

GDR HEALTH DELEGATION VISITS -- Tirana, 15 Aug (ADN) -- A delegation from the GDR Ministry of Health ended a 5-day visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on Friday. The guests, who were invited by the Albanian Health Ministry, were received for a friendly talk by the Albanian Minister of Health, Ajli Alushani, during their visit. It it they briefed each other on results and tasks in the implementation of their countries' health policy. During the negotiations with representatives of the Albanian Ministry of Health, questions of cooperation and a corresponding agreement were discussed. The GDR delegation also had the opportunity of learning about achievements in the sphere of the health service. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

DOYNOV, PRC'S GU XIULIAN SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

AU151948 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Bulgaria - China: Business Ties Promoted" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 15 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council with the Council of Ministers, and Mrs Gu Xiulian, governor of the Chinese Jiangsu Province, who is visiting here at the head of a delegation of business executives, stressed today that their business talks will help promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

They signed a protocol on the development of team work between Bulgarian economic organizations and enterprises in the Jiangsu Province, which maps out the promising areas of interaction, including electronics and electrical engineering, agriculture, the food and the chemical industries. Some new forms of cooperation are outlined, including joint industrial production and joint entry in third countries' markets.

The Chinese guests visited 12 cities and nearly 30 projects in different economic branches.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRANCE'S PCF SECRETARY

AU171751 Sofia BTA in English 1653 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Varna, August 17 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, conferred today with Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party (PCF), who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the two parties, the two leaders briefed each other on the activities of the BCP and the PCF., and they exchanged views on a wide range of topical international issues and questions of the class struggle at this stage.

Mr Todor Zhivkov told about the vigorous and varied work underway in this country in fulfillment of the decisions of the 13th Party Congress, which elaborated and enriched the BCP programme under the new internal and international conditions, about the first results of this impressive undertaking, about the problems and difficulties encountered in its realization.

Mr Georges Marchais stressed the interest the PCF takes in the BCP experience of building the socialist society which had led to undeniable results meeting ever more fully the requirements of the people and of their all-round development. He told about the PCF efforts against the anti-popular, anti-social and anti-democratic policy of France. The guest indicated that the French Communist Party is working indefatigably to rally all categories of working people in their struggle against the policy of social and national degradation, for making anti-capitalist decisions matching the interests of the people and the country. As a way out of the crisis, the French Communist Party promotes a new political platform: the building of a self-managing socialist society on a French model.

In their talk, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais focused on the problems of peace and disarmament. The two leaders obsered that the international situation continues to be alarming as a result of the aggressive actions of imperialism and its confrontation policies.

Faced by the threat of a possible nuclear conflict, of an escalating arms race, of the aspirations for outer space militarisation, the different political forces in all countries, on all continents urge ever more insistently for the maintenance of peace, for the start of negotiations, for across-the-board arms reducctions, so that the security of each state and every people could be graranteed.

The constructive proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a sound basis for discussing and reaching agreements on cuts in nuclear and conventional weapons, for an imporvement of the international situation. The same goal is purpued by the suggestions of the non-aligned countries, of the six heads of state and government who convened in Mexico, of the neutral countries. To all those initiatives, the Amercian Administration replies in the negative and steps up the arms race. Under the circumstances, it is more than over before imperative tht all social, political, trade union and religious forces who want to live in peace, that all people in Europe and worldwide unite their efforts and fight for the relocation of the enormous military outlays to social progress and development, so that peace could rule supreme.

It was emphasised at the meeting that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party will persevere in their contribution to this struggle.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Georges Marchais reiterated their parties' solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, fascism, colonialism and racism. They expressed a reciprocal desire for the further promotion of Bulgaro-French relations in all spheres, for the strengthening of the friendship betweeen the Bulgarian and the French peoples.

The two party leaders reaffirmed the determination of the BCP and the PCF. To keep developing their fraternal interreleations in the spirit of the international class solidarity, which suits the requirements of the present and meets the challenges of the times.

The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and by Mr. Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the CC of the PCF.

NIGERIAN MUSLIM VISITS, JOINS PRAYER RITE

AU151815 Sofia BTA in English 1619 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 15 (BTA) -- Visiting Bulgaria with a Nigerian delegation of business executives was Chief Moshood Kashomawo Olawale Abiola, member of the Council on Mosques with the Mecca-based Muslim World League. Apart from his business talks with chief executives of economic organizations, the Nigerian guest toured the country and met religious functionaries. On August 8, he joined the faithful at Sofia's central mosque to say his regular Juma (Friday) prayer.

Having gone through the rite, Chief Abiola was so kind as to answer the questions of the Sofia news weekly, which carried his interview in its latest issue. The guest said that his meetings with the deputy minister of foreign affairs for religious matters, with the chief mufti, the iman and other muslim clergymen, as well as with the patriarch of the bulgarian Orthodox Church, had left him with the impression that the Bulgarian state administration has taken particular care of religious affairs. Not only is there no impediment ot the believers on the part of the authorities but, on the contrary, they assist the different religious denominations.

Referring to the hostile efforts by certain circles outside Bulgaria, who are trying to accuse the authorities for propaganda purposes that people here, including muslims have no right to perform their religious rites, Chief Abiola said that these are ill-intended slanders from people who do not know what is going on in Bulgaria. He emphasized: "I've never seen any misunderstanding, I was not told of any misunderstanding by the mufti and the imam. They are respected by the authorities, they are consulted on regular religious affairs and they are assisted by the authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

According to Chief Abiola, Bulgaria has proved that people of different religions and different beliefs can live together in peace and understanding. "The world belongs to us all: Muslims and non-Mulsims, even believers and non-believers," he said.

BTA CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION IN ANGOLA

AU131804 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 13 Aug 86

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 13 (BTA) -- It was with anger and indignation that the Bulgarian people learnt about the latest barbaruous raid carried out on August 10 this year by the South African armed forces on the Angolan city of Cuito Cuanavale in the Cuando-Cubango Province, more than 200 km inside Angolan territory reckoned from the border with Namibia, as a result of which dozens of peaceful civilians were killed.

Enjoying the tacit support of its patrons, the regime in Pretoria has once again manifested its disregard of the standards of international law, despite the protests from the international community at the bandit raids launched by the racists in their desire to destabilize the situation in the sovereign states of southern Africa.

The Bulgarian public resolutely condemns the undeclared war, waged by the Republic of South Africa on the independent People's Republic of Angola, and, reiterating its invariable solidarity for the heroic Angolan people, it urges the introduction of immediate, full-scale and effective political and economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa with a view to bridling the aggressor, to dismantling racism and the hateful apartheid system, and to achieving a peaceful settlement of problems in that part of Africa.

HAILSTORM DAMAGES CROPS, CAUSES WIDESPREAD DAMAGE

AU161930 Paris AFP in English 0813 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, Aug 16 (AFP) -- A storm of snowball-sized hailstones has wreaked havoc in northeast Bulgaria, spoiling 650,000 hectares of crops and smashing virtually every window in its wake, the BTA news agency reported Saturday.

The storm on Thursday also caused widespread flooding, and disrupted rush hour traffic in Sofia itself.

HUSAK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR, HOLDS TALKS

LD161817 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee General secretary and president of the Republic, received Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin in Lany today. They discussed topical questions regarding bilateral cooperation and foreign policy.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S MINISTER BANGEMANN

Urban Greets at Airport

LD150850 Hamburg DPA in German 0812 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prague, 15 Aug (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann arrived today in Prague on an official visit. He was received at the airport by his host, CSSR Foreign Trade minister Bohumil Urban, with whom he started talks immediately after his arrival.

Bangemann will also be received by state and party leader Gustav Husak and Premier Strougal in Prague.

Holds Economic Discussions

LD151311 Prague CTK in English 1055 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 15 (CTK) -- West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban opened talks on economic development in their countries and their economic cooperation, shortly after the guest arrived on a short working visit today.

The two ministers appreciated the development of this cooperation and agreed that the level of the two countries' trade had a good trend in the past five years and a rise of some 10 per cent in the trade turnover can also be expected this year.

Despite this good development, the two officials agreed that reserves still exist in closer cooperation between West German and Czechoslovak enterprises, including cooperation in production, particularly in the engineering and electrical engineering industries.

Confers With Husak

LD151607 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Lany today Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party.

At the meeting they analyzed the current state and further prospects for the development of relations between the two countries in the spirit of good neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

They pointed out that in this area there are particularly important possibilities to further advance foreign trade, industrial cooperation and cooperation in science and technology, as well as in cooperation with regard to tackling the issues of improving the environment and also in other fields of common interest.

When analyzing the current situation in Europe and in the world, they stressed that both sides put great emphasis on further deepening the advancement of all-European cooperation.

Gustav Husak underlined the importance of the participation of all states in the effort to halt feverish armament and disarmament. He spoke highly about the importance of the peace proposals and initiatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other states of the Warsaw Pact that aim at the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, a part of which includes honoring the postwar borders on the European Continent.

HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD151940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] FRG Economics Minister and Free Democratic Party [FDP] Chairman Martin Bangemann, currently in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit, met journalists in Prague late this afternoon, among whom was Jiri Halousek, our reporter:

[Halousek] At the outset of the news conference Economics Minister Martin Bangemann described the relations between the FRG and CSSR in the economic field as good and simultaneously pointed to the important role played by the general mixed commission, which will meet in Bonn in the Fall for the 10th time. That commission's activity, along with the effort made by enterprises in both countries, has led to a continual growth of mutual trade during the past period. As the federal economics minister went on to say, despite the fact that this traditional form of trade cooperation is on a good level, further possibilities exist, such as mutual cooperation, including cooperation in third markets, and the establishment of joint enterprises. It was precisely the expansion of economic cooperation, above all in these areas, that was the prime subject of today's talks between the CSSR and the FRG sides. Another subject of the discussions was cooperation in protecting the environment, mutual scientific exchanges, and transport.

As Martin Bangemann stressed at today's news conference, the CSSR and the FRG agreed that the development of mutual economic relations does not merely bring great economic advantages to both sides but that it also has considerable political significance. The fact is that they also contribute to the continuation of the policy of relaxation of tension in Europe. The federal economics minister went on to single out the identity of views manifested during today's talks with leading Czechoslovak representatives regarding the question of securing Europe's future. Despite the fact that there are still certain differences regarding certain issues, both sides are convinced that peace on our continent can only be secured through disarmament. It is precisely our two countries, which are on the front line between both military groupings, which have a great responsibility in this respect. We also agreed, Martin Bangemann said, that mutual trust is reinforced by mutual bilateral relations, as well.

Both sides also stressed the need for concrete progress at the talks in Stockholm, Vienna, and Geneva because this is the only way possible to continue the process of relaxation of tension and to ensure an enduring peace in Europe, Martin Bangemann stressed at today's new conference.

Significance of Visit

LD161218 Prague in Czech to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The talks between FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and CSSR representatives in Prague are significant in many ways. Firstly the FRG is our most important trade partner among the developed capitalist states while at the same time still unused potential exists to raise the level of economic cooperation much higher. This is not just limited to cooperation in engineering and the electrical engineering industries.

No less important is the fact that Martin Bangemann's visit is taking place during a tense international situation when the reactionary West European and overseas circles would be happy to toll the bell for the Helsinki Final Act. But the current visit by the FRG economics minister to the CSSR shows the continuing validity of the 1975 Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Socialist countries have always made every effort to ensure that the spirit of Helsinki not only lives but also that it is continually revived and enriched by new examples of beneficial cooperation in many areas, and it is precisely economics which forms an especially marked and exceptionally strong network of relations which strengthen not only European security but also demonstrate the vital need to develop economic relations among nations in the whole world. This is why the USSR and the other socialist countries including the CSSR put forward a proposal to the United Nations which emphasizes the security factor of economic cooperation and the development of economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit, equality and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. These are the principles which the CSSR follows as the basis for developing economic and trade relations with the FRG.

STROUGAL GREETS MONGOLIA'S BATMONH UPON ARRIVAL

LD151729 Prague CTK in English 0923 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Prague Aug 15 (CTK) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, came to Czechoslovakia today on a short holiday.

He was invited by Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and its Presidium member Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, was at the airport to welcome him.

VICE PREMIER POTAC ON AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT GROWTH

LD152108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Excerpts] "Through Biotechnologies for Greater Effectiveness and Quality of Agricultural Production and Food" is the central slogan of this year's state-wide agricultural exhibition, Agrokomplex, which opened in Nitra today. Editor Pavol Sveton has more details:

[Passage omitted] Shortly after 1400 the people of Nitra and visitors to the state-wide exhibition welcomed in front of the entrance gate to the Agrokomplex exhibition a party and government delegation headed by Svatopluk Potac, federal vice premier and State Planning Commission chairman. Comrade Potac paid tribute to the results of our farmers' work in this year's harvest, and when talking about the future tasks, said:

[Begin Potac recording] There are three avenues reliably leading to achieving a further growth in agricultural output by between 6 and 7 percent and in the food industry by between 9 and 10 percent during the 8th 5-Year Plan and to achieving high-level results from the management of agricultural organizations and food-processing enterprises.

The first one constitutes a consistent fulfilment of duties by the human factor; an improvement in the quality of the managerial work of state and cooperative agricultural bodies; and elimination of all shortcomings; a mobilization of existing reserves; a promotion of agricultural workers' activities and initiatives; a change in peoples' thinking; and an overcoming of routine and those methods of work, while successful during the period of extensive development, have now become a brake to speeding up the transition to an intensive type.

The factual [Vecny] plan for the agroindustrial complex for the 8th 5-Year Plan, planning, management, incentives, and the system of financial and economic tools have created good conditions for a further successful and proportional development of the agricultural and food complex however, it is necessary that all funds and resources allocated to the agroindustrial complex in the state plan and in state budgets be utilized rationally and effectively in the spirit of the line set by the 17th Party Congress to achieve the highest possible quality of production with the least possible costs and thereby to ensure the highest possible effect. This is the second avenue.

The third avenue, and an inexhaustible source on intensive development and of using national endeavor to a high effect, is an all round, comprehensive, and rapid practicable application of scientific and technological findings in production and at every enterprise. There are still considerable reserves in this country for utilizing scientific and technological findings in comparison with the world trend and in the resulting effects of their practical application. This applies to both agriculture and the food industry and to sectors which supply agricultural machinery and provide services. Science and technology in the strategic concept of our social and economic development up to 2000 will be the main source of the national income's growth and of our national economy's technological and qualitative rebuilding.

BRIEFS

NEW INDONESIAN ENVOY ARRIVES - Rafly Rasad [name as published), the new Indonesian ambassador to the CSSR, has arrived in Prague. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Aug 86 p 2 AU

GERLACH MEETS CUBA'S FERNANDEZ, OTHERS

LD152341 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Professor Manfred Gerlach, GDR State Council deputy chairman, had a talk with Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, in Cuba today. He had further meetings with Foreign Minister Jose Viera [as heard] and leading representatives of the Cuban National Assembly.

GDR LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU141858 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Cuban State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On your 60th birthday we convey to you the most heartfelt congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council and Council of Ministers, and of the entire GDR people.

The GDR people well know and appreciate the historical merits earned by you as an outstanding revolutionary in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Cuban people.

It is with your creative and successful activity as first secretary of the fraternal Cuban party over more than two decades that you have made a decisive contribution to the building of socialism in Cuba and to the resolute defense of its gains.

As a statesman who is recognized worldwide and as a consistent internationalist you have made a considerable contribution to the communist world movement in the promotion of cooperation among the socialist states and in the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. Your dedicated commitment to the preservation of peace, against imperialist confrontation policy and for the peaceful settlement of conflicts, has strengthened the authority of socialist Cuba in the whole world.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, your visits to the GDR and the meetings in Cuba are unforgotten by us. Our people value you as a loyal fellow struggler and sincere friend of the GDR who has vigorously contributed to the development and deepening of the close, fraternal relations between our parties, states and peoples.

It is from the bottom of our hearts that we wish you, esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, new great successes, best health and creative vigor in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Cuban people and in the interest of our common struggle for peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph

Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER GREETS INDIA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD151205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0207 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- The activities of India and the GDR, which have friendly ties with each other, to strengthen the forces of reason and realism in the struggle against the dangers of a nuclear inferno will continue. This conviction was expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in congratulatory telegrams to Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Indian independence.

The GDR stressed its high regard for the important activities undertaken by India, a leading representative of the nonaligned states and cofounder of the 6-state initiative, for the preservation of world peace, disarmament, and international understanding.

Good wishes were also expressed to India for further successes in strengthening independence, developing an efficient economy, science and technology, and attaining a happy future for the Indian people.

The telegrams underlined the certainty that the many-sided relations and fruitful cooperation between the GDR and India will be further deepened and strengthened.

HONECKER RECEIVES ANC'S TAMBO FOR TALKS

LD151401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, at the Central Committee building today for a friendly talk.

The discussion concentrated on an exchange of views on topical questions relating to international developments, on the policy of the SED and the ANC in the common struggle for peace, disarmament and detente, and on the development of bilateral relations. The two politicians agreed that in view of the dangers of thermonuclear catastrophe conjured up by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is nothing more urgent than to achieve a change in disarmament and detente through the joining together of all forces of peace, reason and realism.

The two interlocturs agreed that the Budapest appeal made by the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee opens up real possibilities of achieving specific results toward securing peace.

Erich Honecker and Oliver Tambo paid tribute to the courage, determination, self-sacrifice and increasing combat strength of the suppressed South African people in their struggle for freedom. They said that the inhuman apartheid system, which is hostile to peace, cannot be reformed but must be completely removed immediately. Only thus can the policy of open aggression and state terrorism against sovereign African states and the brutal suppression of the South African and Namibian people be overcome, and peace, security and cooperation and development for the peoples and states of the region be achieved.

In order to overcome apartheid as the main cause of the conflict in southern Africa the two politicians called for the imposition of comprehensive and binding economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. They called for the immediate ending of political, economic and military collaboration by imperialist states and transnational monopolies with the racist regime.

Erich Honecker and Oliver Tambo noted with satisfaction that the long standing and close relations between the GDR and the ANC have further deepened. They expressed the conviction that the ties of friendship and solidarity between the SED and the GDR and the ANC will continue to consolidate and deepen. Erich Honecker expressed the sympathy and support of the SED and the GDR for the struggle of the ANC and all the country's patriots for a democratic, unified and nonracist South Africa.

Oliver Tambo expressed his high regard for the impressive success that the people of the GDR have achieved in the shaping of the developed socialist society in the realization of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Sindiso Mfenyana, chief of the ANC mission in the GDR, and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department, took part in the meeting, which took place in a spirit of close solidarity with the ANC's liberation struggle.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS FOR SPYING

LD151343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- The Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced on Friday an FRG citizen, Rolf Briefer, to 10 years in prison for espionage activity against the GDR in accordance with paragraphs 98, 99 and 108 of the penal code. It was proved in the trial that as a recruited, trained and paid agent of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) of the FRG, Briefer had for several years and in accordance with instructions been involved mainly in active military espionage to the detriment of GDR interests.

Briefer carried out his intensive criminal activity through the misuse of trips to the GDR and, in numerous meetings, delivered to his paymasters in Munich/Pullach espionage information about the national defense, transport facilities and industrial enterprises of the GDR and the potential of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Within the framework of his espionage activity he also handed over detailed information about GDR citizens and about his relatives and acquaintances to the FRG secret service. The vehicle used in the crimes, registration number M-Nv 2774, was impounded.

The trial again made it clear that the FRG intelligence service conducts its subversive and peace-endangering activities with unscrupulous methods and is thus interested in, and involved in, aggravating the policy of confrontation of the aggressive NATO circles to a decisive degree.

HONECKER GREETS SIXTH GDR YOUTH WEEK IN FINLAND

AU081329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following congratulatory message to the participants in the sixth GDR Youth Week in the Republic of Finland, which opened on 6 August in Mikkeli District:

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I extend heartfelt greetings to the participants in the Sixth Week of GDR Youth in the Republic of Finland.

The friendly meeting between representatives of the young generation from our two countries constitutes a contribution to the successful implementations of the Year of Peace, proclaimed by the United Nations. It evinces the joint aspirations of youth to peace, disarmament, detente and friendship among peoples.

We understand very well that young people precisely regard a world without war as their ideal in life. That is why they are employing all their strength in the interest of the further existence of mankind to put an end to the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. The unswerving peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the other states of the socialist community, the contructive and realistic spirit of which also determines the most recent appeal of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in Budapest, points out to the peoples the road to a peaceful future.

The youth of the Republic of Finland and the GDR have helped in an ambitious manner to consolidate the friendship and cooperation between our two countries. In this effort important incentives have always emanated from the youth weeks, the alternate holding of which has become a fine tradition in the past 20 years. Thus the young generation has a considerable share in the high level of relations that link our two states and peoples. Youth jointly laid the foundations for further developing these relations in the spirit of peace, friendship and good neighborliness.

Our country's youth act in the confidence that the GDR's policy is aimed at preserving peace for all times and at banning the danger of a nuclear war from the life of mankind. Our comprehensive support goes to all initiatives for security, detente and disarmament. Beyond all differences we are working with all our strength to create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

May the forthcoming Sixth Week of GDR Youth in the Republic of Finland instill with this spirit in the participants and guests new strength in the struggle for peace, friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity with friendly meetings, meaningful events and unforgettable impressions.

Friendship!

E. Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

KROLIKOWSKI: NUCLEAR AGE NEEDS NEW APPROACH

AU141717 East Berlin HORIZONT No. 8/1986 in German pp 3-4

[Article by Herbert Krolikowski, SED Central Committee member and first deputy minister for foreign affairs: "Urgent Dictate: New Approach to All International Affairs"]

[Text] When, approximately 120 years before the invention of the atomic bomb, Clausewitz formulated the famous maxim: "War is the continuation of policy by other means," he was thinking of wars which -- despite all sacrifices -- could bring victory to particular political forces and thus to advantageous position. This means that war was, as it were, an alternative to peace. And as such it was frequently abused by imperialism, and even in our own times not all in our world are willing to extricate themsleves from this idea.

But now we are facing a completely new situation in the world. At the Second plenum of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker stated: "Today the world ...is at a turning point. The question of the future fate of mankind is being posed most acutely. The new situation calls for a new thinking and a new responsible approach apoproach to those problems on which war or peace depend." Thus today the alternative to the condition of peace can no longer be to implement aims that obviously cannot be achieved politically with military means. In other words: Peace and war are no longer values from which one can "choose" -- as at the time of Clausewitz or before World War II. The current level of accumulation of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons completely precludes any use of weapons, which would undoubtedly have nuclear dimensions. A total inferno would know neither victors nor losers. Thus for life on our planet there can be only one alternative and this is a secure peace. It is, as Erich Honecker stated, mankind's greatest asset in the nuclear age. This makes it clear that the question war/peace has today objectively acquired a completely new quality. Today it is clearly more difficult to make peace more secure and to change the international situation again for the better. But as the complex peace program of socialism demonstrates, it is possible.

Complete Security Program

The socialist countries are determined to do everything necessary in this spirit. The 27th CPSU Congress, the 11th SED Congress, the meeting of the Political Consultative Commitee of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest have documented that with their far-reaching and constructive proposals. They mark a big new step in the struggle of the countries of the socialist community for peace, for the limitation and reduction of armaments, and for peaceful coexistence of the peoples. At the second meeting of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker said of the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. "The aim of our struggle is to ensure that mankind will not be destroyed in a nuclear inferno but will continue to live and that despite all differences of social systems and the character of states it will live in good coexistence and cooperation."

The specific offer to considerably reduce the level of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe proves once again that the Warsaw Pact states do not leave out any kind of weapon in their efforts to achieve peace. With the proposals of the Budapest meeting they have a complete program for safeguarding peace. It shows the way how the arms race caused by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO can be stopped everywhere and security be guaranteed at a lower and lower level of military equilibrium. Peaceful mankind is strengthened in the conviction that a change for the better can be achieved.

The sincerity and reliability of the socialist peace policy is opposed by the unreasonable undertaking of those who attempt to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and socialism and to oppose social progress.

In August 1984 these forces stated in the United States, in connection with the presidential elections: "We will preserve peace by making our country stronger than any possible opponent..." This is nothing but the continuation of the so-called policy of strength which frequently had to accept considerable defeats in past decades. In the recent past they even went as far as announcing withdrawal from SALT II in the striving for military superiority. With such decisions the entire armament control system created with much effort in the most important fields would be stopped and the uncontrolled intensive armament would flourish. The most aggressive circles of imperialism believe they can force the Soviet Union, the socialist states and with them the peaceful world to generally accept a claim for military-strategic superiority from which unilateral military concessions are then expected. This also applies to the adventurist plan to achieve first-strike capability in the world with SDI.

Realistic Ways of Thinking Are Necessary

The 11th party congress as well as the party congresses of the other fraternal parties in the socialist states gave a clear answer about what has to be done under the conditions just mentioned. The report delivered by Erich Honecker contains the summary of the socialist philosophy of peace which was jointly developed in past months by the fraternal states -- in accordance with the new requirements.

The central point of this philosophy is the substantiation of the necessity of a new approach in international affairs. Today many traditional, as it were, established points of orientation in foreign policy requires study and evaluation from the point of view of the nuclear age. This applies, for instance, to the fundamental question of national security under the conditions objectively existing today. With their Budapest meeting the fraternal states clearly answered that "reliable security for all countries and peoples as well as peaceful conditions for their development and progress" can only be guaranteed "by political means," this means on the path of understanding and agreements. To want to achieve this with military-technical means, even if they are very refined, would be disastrous madness. As early as at the seventh plenary meeting Erich Honecker stated that more weapons do not create more security. If it had been necessary to prove that -- the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe initiated by the United States did so, and many people also in the West wish today that this "counterarmament" had never taken place. In addition, today, when the security of one state has never before been so directly dependant on that of another state, the principle applies that security is possible only collectively, that is, with one's partner, not against him.

It is a fundamental task of the coordinated socialist foreign policy in the present phase to make this new realistic thinking and approach effective internationally. It is a very complicated task which cannot be solved automatically nor can it be implemented from one day to the next. Revolutions in human thinking have always taken a longer time in history. Today, however, we are facing a qualitatively new situation. Time is growing short. As Mikhail Gorbachev has stressed, we have achieved a new phase in the scientific-technological revolution in which new inventions can even further fan the arms race and create a situation in which it will be much more difficult even to prepare negotiations. Therefore, the states of the Warsaw defense alliance decided to increase their peace efforts in all directions and to do everything to unite the forces of peace, reason, and realism everywhere in the world to jointly act against the danger of war. In this connection, the responsible political dialogue is of great significance. For the fraternal socialist states this is not a cyclical question but a constant element in their policy. [paragraph continues]

In Budapest they agreed to utilize all chances for dialogue, no matter how small, to conduct it -- no matter where -- as concretely as possible. The comprehensive proposals submitted by them offer a good basis for that, a basis suitable for achieving substantial results. At the same time the socialist allies are always open for all further constructive considerations and initiatives.

New Offers for Compromise by the Fraternal States

What are the priority tasks for safeguarding peace? Above all this includes the implementation of the proposals of the staged program of nuclear disarmament of 15 January, the Budapest appeal for conventional disarmament in Europe, and the proposals on which M.S. Gorbachev reported on the last plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. On a long-term basis they will be the central direction of the foreign policy of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. It is their declared aim to free the world from nuclear weapons in this century. On behalf of the GDR Erich Honecker stated that the GDR fully agrees with the proposals submitted in this connection and also actively participates in implementing them.

The fraternal states have tackled the implementation of their peace program with great activity, dynamism, and flexibility. The Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, where the USSR has made new offers of compromise in all three fields, remain the decisive level.

1. Concerning the space armament of the United States, the Soviet Union proposes partial measures that could be implemented now, such as the obligation of both sides to not exceed the framework of the ABM treaty in the next 15 years and to adhere strictly to the prescribed limitations; limiting the work within the framework of the space-based missile defense to laboratory research; the banning of satellite defense systems; as well as the banning of space-earth attack weapons. The United States still keeps to its line which aims at keeping SDI out of all agreements under all circumstances, and at implementing it. On 20 March 1986 Caspar Weinberger stated: "I stated to my colleagues that SDI is among the highest priorities of our government, that it is not an object for exchanges, and that it will not be given up as an answer to any demand in connection with any disarmament agreement." In the meantime, one can hear that President Reagan, pressed by the forces of peace and also by his own allies, uses formulations on this important process which, were they to be realized, could at least open up talks.

2. Concerning strategic offensive weapons, the USSR, in the interest of progress, is prepared for the first reductions to apply to intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles, and strategic bombers. The forward-based means of the United States that are in a position to reach the territory of the Soviet Union could be excluded for the time being.

Regarding the scope of the reduction, the Soviet Union has also offered a compromise. It would prefer 50 percent, that is, a reduction to 6,000 nuclear warheads of strategic arms. As the United States was not ready for that, the USSR offered as an interim solution to agree to equal limits of 1,600 delivery means and 8,000 nuclear warheads per side, respectively.

3. Concerning the third area, the Soviet Union has submitted a draft agreement which provides for the elimination of the Soviet and American nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Europe, that is, from the entire European zone.

The U.S. Administration and the forces supporting it in the West European states still reject the proffered offer of the USSR. It is to be hoped that, especially in this question which is so important for the security of the European Continent -- where the border between the two military blocs runs -- a solution will be found soon. The socialist states will not weaken their efforts for that.

At the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, proposals were submitted that can lead to a breakthrough in the efforts to reduce the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe:

-- They link the program of nuclear disarmament with the nonnuclear components. Both are not inseparably coupled with each other. Thus, a global solution, but also individual step-by-step solutions, would be possible.

-- With this initiative the Warsaw Pact states propose to tackle the problem of reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in a new way and on a different scale. Thus the entire sector from the Atlantic to the Urals, all amred forces and conventional armaments of the two alliances and later all European states are to be included.

-- It is a concrete offer, according to which by the beginning of the nineties already, half a million military men on each side can be released for peaceful work.

-- The proposals of Budapest can be negotiated. Many Western concerns have been included. Thus a beginning will be made with those military forces which, according to western fears, can be particularly used for surprise attacks. The proposals do not have the character of an ultimatum, there are no preconditions.

-- The initiative contains far-reaching proposals for efficient verification, and not only for a reduction but also for the armed forces remaining after the reduction, up to on-site verification. The proposals submitted in the appeal offer a thorough plan of attack for the realistic forces wanting peace. The forces hostile to disarmament are deprived by it of the main argument against the program of nuclear disarmament, as it was stated again and again that the Warsaw Pact states would aim at superiority in conventional arms. Finally, even in the verification issue repeatedly abused by disarmament opponents as a brake, the socialist countries are taking the initiative.

And one cannot escape the impression that for certain people in the West, who up to now have off-handedly accused the socialist states of "lacking readiness for verification", these proposals are now too radical.

At present the efforts to ban all nucler tests are especially the center of attention. The moratorium practiced by the Soviet Union for over 1 year offers a unique opportunity for that. It shows the shortest way to stop the arm race. Moreover, such a step would be simple to take. It could help to get over the "deadlock" in disarmament. USSR and U.S. scientists agree that foolproof verification of nuclear explosions is no problem to achieve.

The response to the peace proposals of the fraternal socialist states shows they have been met with great attention worldwide. In the broadest circles of the world public, the constructive and serious character as well as the readiness for compromise in the approach of the allied socialist states are respected. Even forces having government responsibility in the NATO states -- despite all differences and contradictions -- cannot evade the effects of the socialist peace proposals. The approval of the United States to start consultations with the Soviet Union on the SALT II agreement as well as negotiations on the question of the nuclear test ban represents an outlook that brings hope. [paragraph continues]

In this spirit the fraternal states will continue their constructive and flexible course of securing peace consistently and resourcefully on all "fronts" of the struggle for disarmament. For the allies of the Warsaw Pact the main thing is -- as stressed by Erich Honecker in April in Berlin -- "to seek every opportunity, no matter how small, and use it to stop the trend toward a constant increase of the danger of war or to reverse this trend to arrive at a stabilization of peace."

The Common House of Europe

The fraternal states devote great attention to implementing their concept of a socialist European policy. The continent is the common house of over 30 states. Thus the joint task of mainly these states is to preserve it in peace. The aims of the GDR's European policy within the framework of its alliance is to bring about a change for a steady phase of detente, to create a reliable security system on the basis of radical reductions of nuclear and conventional armaments.

Precisely in the past months the European direction of the concerted peace policy of the fraternal socialist states has been strengthened. This also became obvious during the meeting in Budapest. Thus the allied socialist states stressed that they are in favor of successful progress in the meeting of the CSCE states' representatives in Vienna. They are prepared to make their contribution to a further balanced development of the all-European process in all fields of the CSCE Final Act. The CSCE process will in the future be an important area in the efforts to implement a new approach to the questions of war and peace and cooperation. The preservation and strengthening of the Final Act signed in Helsinki is of a primary significance in this connection. Also here there are joint interests with the states of Western Europe in many aspects. However, you often hear otherwise from certain U.S. circles.

The fraternal states work to ensure that the Stockholm conference can be concluded with substantial results. As is known, in the first phase their task is to work out measures to reduce the military confrontation in Europe. In spite of all delays caused by the forces which are not particularly interested in the European process of detente, there are still possibilities to arrive at substantial results in the short time left, provided there is goodwill on the other side.

Finally, the Warsaw Pact states have submitted a number of serious new offers serving the revival of detente in Europe. Just recall the proposal to establish relations between CEMA and the EC, something for which first contacts have been made. Here the economic interests of the European states are taken into account -- the share of the EC countries in CEMA's foreign trade is about 15 percent. But also the political aspect of this step is important, for it serves peaceful coexistence as do the first contacts between the parliaments of socialist states with the European Parliament. Finally we ourselves consider relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO as organizations, as stressed in Budapest, possible and desirable, if it serves peace.

Well-Equipped for the Year 2000

The complex peace program submitted in the past months by the fraternal socialist states and their philosophy of peace submitted to the world are not a utopia. It is possible to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to achieve a breakthrough for the better. The broadest social forces, realistic representatives of governments and parties in the capitalist and neutral and nonaligned countries have increased their work for peace. The peace movement works worldwide. The appearance of delegations from 89 communist and workers parties, 34 national-revolutionary and 19 socialist and social democratic parties from all parts of the world at the 11th SED Congress conveys the certainty that the struggle for peace unites many friends and allies.

The decisive material and idealistic factor for securing peace is the universal strengthening of the socialist community and its close affinity with the peace forces throughout the world. The 11th SED Congress therefore also drew the conclusion: The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. It did not leave any doubts that in the future, too, the GDR will contribute to strengthening this community of peace forces. The purposeful development of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is -- as again decided by the 11th party congress -- a basic concern of the foreign political doctrine of the GDR. In this connection, the USSR will remain the most important partner for the GDR in every respect. The fraternal alliance of our parties, states, and peoples is firm and indestructible.

Socialism can rely on its strength. It will be well-prepared for the period to the year 2000 in which very important decisions will be made on future positions of socialism in the class struggle. Dynamism and purposefulness in cooperation with the fraternal states, linked with the highest level in science and technology as well as corresponding technologies, will very significantly influence the international balance of power. The preservation of military-strategic parity is of fundamental importance. It will be guaranteed above all thanks to the military and scientific-technological potential of the USSR. As M.S. Gorbachev said at the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Union "will never allow superiority of the United States in missiles and nuclear armament." If ones talks about a new developing quality of cooperation between the fraternal states, this is also reflected in a higher degree of coordination of their foreign political approach within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and beyond it. The Budapest meeting demonstrates the high density achieved in meetings of leading representatives of our states. This makes it possible to even more efficiently continue the joint peace offensive.

To summarize, one can state that the class struggle concerning the question of war and peace is marked by extraordinary acuteness in our days. But it also forces one to realize that a new type of relations, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, is to be created in international affairs. The world has changed and will continue to change. Even those who since the Soviet-American summit in Geneva have very stubbornly refused to take into account the true requirements of securing peace in the world must come to see that.

Therefore it still requires untiring struggle of all forces of reason and realism. Equipped with a solid evaluation of international events, based on the political stability and economic dynamism of the socialist states -- including our republic -- it must be and finally will be possible to make peace more secure again.

FELFE NOTES HARVEST PROGRESS AT QUERFURT

LD142117 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] In the GDR grain has been harvested for three-quarters of the land used for growing grain. While the end of the harvest is in sight in light soils on flat terrain, the farmers in the traditional wheat-cultivating areas, in mountainous areas, and on the coast are carrying on with the harvesting at a rapid pace.

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, acquainted himself today with the progress of the work on the fields of the Querfurt LPG. The farmers reported to him how the daily competition acts as a stimulus to high achievements. Werner Felfe underlined that the work of the farmers was crowned by a good grain harvest. It had been more and more possible over recent years to sharply reduce the yield differences from soils of the same quality. Each metric ton of grain, Werner Felfe stressed, had great economic value.

MARJAI BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA 16 AUG

LD160855 Budapest MTI in English 0645 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Sydney, August 16 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjia, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Sydney Saturday for an official visit on the invitation of the Ausralian Government.

He is to hold talks about developing relations between the two countries with leaders of the Australian Federal Government, and the governments of the individual member states, and with representatives of political and business life.

KAPOLYI RETURNS AFTER MOSCOW TALKS WITH KATUSHEV

LD151749 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 15 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi returned to Budapest from Moscow Friday. He held talks with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, about timely issues of industrial cooperation.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC 17 AUG

LD171629 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 17 (MTI) -- A delegation of Hungarian state administration and economic experts, which visited the People's Republic of China from August 6 to 17, returned to Budapest Sunday. At talks the sides reviewed the current state of economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries, and possibilities of expanding relations. Attention focused on Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of Chinese units. Opinions were exchanged about the economic management reform of the two countries, and the mutual utilization of practical experiences and conclusions.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH PRC

LD152201 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2020 GMT on 15 August carries a Jozsef P. Szabo Commentary on Hungarian-Chinese economic relations. In the first part of the commentary he reviews the development of Hungarian-Chinese trade during the first half of the eighties and then proceeds to speak about the current situation.

Szabo states that "the long-term agreement for the period 1986-1990 estimates a total turnover of some 3 billion Swiss francs. According to economic concepts, however, this amount would constitute only 60-70 percent of the real turnover; therefore the real turnover might even reach 4 billion Swiss francs. The chief Hungarian export items are: two thermal power plants, 5,000 trucks, 6,250 bus chassis, 850 buses, 400,000 metric tons of artificial fertilizer, 250,000 metric tons of rolled goods, and so on. The chief import items are, among others 150,000 metric tons of soy meal, 60,000 metric tons of raw cotton, 70,000 metric tons of soy beans, chemical materials, and non-ferrous metals. The yearly agreement for 1986 estimates a turnover of 747 million Swiss francs, that is exports valued at 357 million and imports of 390 million.

We are delivering to China 510 buses, 900 trucks, 55,000 metric tons of rolled goods, medical equipment, lamp manufacturing assembly lines, machine tools, food industry machines and other goods. From China we will receive raw cotton, soy beans, 30,000 color television sets, textiles and other goods. Nearly half of Hungarian imports consist of consumer articles."

In the last part of the commentary, Szabo speculates on the future possibilities of Hungarian-Chinese economic cooperation.

EFFECTS OF BANKRUPTCY ACT EVALUATED

LD151645 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1050 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Janos Kisovszky Commentary]

[Text] Next, Janos Kisovszky takes a look at the first effects of the new bankruptcy act:

Although I know that it is not the wisest thing to refer to earlier broadcasts, that is, I mean why should I expect the listener to remember this or that, even if the broadcast I refer to now has been written by me. But seriously, I could still like to recall a broadcast on the new bankruptcy act that we aired a good 3 weeks ago. Then, I pointed out that the act would shortly have an impact on certain companies and branches of industry. Well, here is the first development.

It affects the Hungarian industry's building construction branch, which came as no surprise. Earlier, during the big boom, construction companies were in a free-for-all situation with almost everything permitted. But now, with the breakdown [as heard] of housing projects and communal investments, the companies found themselves in the red. So now, one would think the stage is perfectly set for the bankruptcy act to come into force.

In a sense, yes. But the bankruptcy act, as noted earlier, does not necessarily mean a bang with that little wooden hammer announcing auction time, but a more thoroughly calculated move with a number of options to choose from. In this case, for example, the Ministry for City Planning and Building cracked [as heard] an agreement with four big building construction companies to maintain production, as it is vital for the economy, but at a lower scale. So in fact, some assets will be, if not auctioned, but sold.

Now, let us take another angle of this example, the question of the workers. Obviously, cutting production at the construction companies means that part of the work force will have to leave to find new jobs. This will not necessarily lead to unemployment, not even in a temporary form. The overall statistics for the country show that there are 60,000 jobs available, while the number of those looking for a job is only 3,000. And another figure to impress the youngsters: For every 10 freshly trained skilled workers, there are 124 jobs open, while for every 100 university graduates, there are 240 job options.

This is, of course, the overall picture, which does not reveal structural distortions, for example in the geographical sense, meaning that there are regions where workplaces are scarce, while there are others with excess job options.

Also, for some jobs supply is low, but the demand is high, and there are jobs which a lot of people would like to take, but are already overcrowded.

So then, those workers who are going to leave the four construction companies might have difficulties. The bankruptcy act has a remedy for them, two resolutions that were included in the act as the result of pressure by the trade unions. One says that after being forced to leave the company, the workers get a full wage for 6 months, which should be ample time to find a new job. But if, for some reason, this is not possible, then for an additional period of a maximum 6 months, the workers can get 75 percent of their full wage for the first 3 months, and 65 percent for the remaining 3 months.

Also, for those engaged in some sort of training or retraining for a different kind of job, the budget will allocate an average wage for the period of training. Now these are, of course, the material factors. However, needless to say changing jobs has more to it than just more or less money, and these factors which are -- let us call them human factors -- are things that cannot be solved through resolutions, but rather require a more open attitude by company managers and working collectives, along with the trade unions, which can really assume a key role by attending to these problems as well.

CRITICISM OF METALLURGY DIRECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION

LD151033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Aug 86

[Text] As everybody knows the Danube Iron works, the Lenin Metallurgical works and the OZD Metallurgical have gotten into an extremely difficult financial situation in recent years. Their efforts to adapt to the market and be more successful in their management have proved inadequate; therefore, central measures have become necessary. Whether such measures will yield results is being discussed at the meeting of the presidium of the Vasas trade union. Hendrik Havas reports:

The session of the presidium of the Vasas trade union began at 0900 this morning, a little sleepily perhaps, but this may have been due to the early start. The group was first informed by trade union leaders of the three big metallurgy enterprises - the Danube Iron works, the Lenin metallurgical works of Diosgyoer and the OZD Metallurgical works -- about their work to implement the State Planning Commission's directive on the metallurgical industry.

For example, they have prepared stances, held workers rallies and written quite a few reminders. And then it turned out that only the Danube Iron works had signed an agreement with the Industry Ministry which details the tasks and obligations of the enterprise and the ministry. The State Planning Commission only established the framework of the financial restructuring of metallurgy. The only decision reached on 28 May was to allocate 22 billion forints to settle the debts of the three big enterprises. Another 18 billion was allocated for modernization. What the enterprises are giving, or rather offering, in exchange for this 40 billion forints, must be established in contracts between the industry minister and the managing directors concerned. One such contract was signed at 0800 this morning by Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi and Ferenc Szabo, managing director of the Danube Iron works.

The presidium really came to life when Sandor Nagy, secretary of of the National Council of Trade Unions, asked this question: Why is the working out of these agreements dragging on? Arpad Voeroes, deputy minister of industry, said, sometimes in a raised voice: It seems that the big enterprises received the lifebelt with joyous satisfaction. They want to use the advantages, but are rather reluctant to shoulder the obligations. Some are setting impossible preconditions, such as asking the ministry to guarantee that there will be no regulation changes. They are happy that they no longer have supply tasks, but they continue to produce uneconomically. It is unacceptable that the three big companies join forces when it comes to fighting for advantages, but are unable to raise the level of cooperation in production. It is also incredible that the managers are demanding more and more funds for development, yet they are late in implementing internal organizational measures.

The deputy minister also had some encouraging things to say, however. In the first half of the year the two most dynamically developing branches of industry have been the machine industry and metallurgy. The latter achieved a 2.5-percent overfulfillment of its plan, thus laying the foundations for the machine industry's success.

Since the presidium of the Vasas trade union is currently discussing the wage situation in metallurgy, it is worth noting that according to Deputy Industry Minister Arpad Voeroes it is unacceptable that metallurgy ranks last in industry with regard to wage development.

LOSONCZI DECORATES ARTIST ON 90TH BIRTHDAY

LD152216 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] The painter Gyoergy Ruzicskay has been decorated with the Hungarian Peoples Republic Order of the Banner on his 90th birthday. The decoration ws presented to Gyoergy Ruzicskay by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, in recognition of his artistic body of work.

BRIEFS

JOINT VENTURE WITH FRG -- The Boscoop Agrarian Industry Development Enterprise and the Osnabruecker Herdbuch firm of the FRG have recently established a joint company named Bod-Genetic Ltd enterprise. In the framework of this cooperation, 12 prime Holstein-Friz bulls were brought to Hungary and placed by Boscoop in an air-conditioned cowshed new Martonvasar. The animals became used to their new environment and are being used with good results in breeding. [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Aug 86 p 6 AU]

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ASSESSES POLONIA FIRMS

AU161625 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11 Aug 86 p 3

[Maria Bobinska article: "Polonia Firms -- Driving With Brakes On"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There is no doubt that managers of large production plants dislike the Polonia firms because they think all manpower difficulties can be traced to foreign enterprises engaging in small-scale production. It is impossible to convince these managers that only about 60,000 people work in Polonia firms, which employ only a small number of university graduates. Besides, some of these firms operate in small townships, which is a blessing because people can work without having to commute. Still, managers of large enterprises insist that they know better than that.

Some officials, including even voivodship officials, also claim that they know better than that and are proud to boast that their voivodships have not been tainted by the capitalist pest. They keep on repeating that no such firm would be allowed to exist in their areas, and this is true.

A certain young woman doctor, viewing things with a jaundiced eye, has tried to prove that rank-and-file workers earn as much as Z100,000 and even more a month with the foreign firms engaging in small-scale production. This shows that those who earn little and would like to earn more are averse to the Polonia firms, which does not at all mean that these workers would be willing to work harder.

In 1985 some 683 foreign firms engaged in economic activities in this country. The increase rate of these firms slowed down considerably in comparison with the previous years. For example, 142 such firms were established in 1984, but only 50 in 1985. Actually, insofar as profitability of investments in Poland is concerned, our country is at the bottom of the list drawn up by world experts. However, the taxes paid into our budget by the foreign firms increased by Z5 billion last year.

The socioeconomic organization called Interpolcom has a difficult task of ensuring that new and old Polonia firms function in line with the government plenipotentiary's directives based on the principles of the 1986-1990 socioeconomic plan. This means that, in line with the law dated 6 July 1982, such firms should promote production and services to meet the needs of the domestic market and exports. However, as a result of various shifts in the past few years, the present export by these firms accounts for merely 5 percent of their overall production. [passage omitted] The thing is that the slump in exports occurred when the firms were asked to sell 50 percent of their foreign exchange profits to the state, without deducting the costs for the producer materials they had to import. Export has thus become unprofitable.

As a rule, the explanation for the decreasing interest in making investments in Poland is that regulations have been changed and that the founding deposit has been raised to $50,000. This measure was necessary to eliminate those who used foreign capital only as a screen for activities in conflict with the law. However, the decreasing interest has also been caused by instability of regulations, red tape, and administrative arrogance. That is why during this year's Polonia forum in Poznan, H. Kulczyk, who owns a Polonia firm, said that at present such firms "are driving with the brakes on."

Polonia firms continue to be subjected to numerous control checks by state agencies, which find out that the most frequent irregularities committed by these firms are overstepping the agreed scope of activity, asking other units to produce goods under cooperation schemes, and buying goods from the units of the socialized economy in order to put finishing touches to them and sell them as their own. [passage omitted]

In 1985 the voivodship offices withdrew production license from the owners of 26 firms, disclosed 57 fiscal offenses, and began initial proceedings in 13 cases, including six owners, nine agents, and 33 other employees of the foreign firms engaging in small-scale production.

These facts merit a critical evaluation, but the thing is that the wrong doing occurring in Polonia firms is on a par with that occurring in other sectors.

AMNESTY REPORT LISTS 10,091 FREED THROUGH 15 AUG

LD151841 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Despite the fact that there is still 1 month to go before the deadline set for releasing people who are benefitting from the humanitarian act of 17 July runs out -- 10,091 people have already regained their freedom. There are among those, 335 women, who, from the beginning, benefitted from priority release. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 15 August in a similar report lists 835 women as having been released under the amnesty law.]

Every day the group of people for whom punishment through loss of freedom is waived on humanitarian grounds also grows larger. Among them there are, for example, elderly people, young offenders, people who committed offences unintentionally or those who have parental guardianship of a minor.

Among those released there are more than 1,300 people concerning whom the courts or the prosecutors have lifted temporary arrests and, as a consequence, have discontinued the penal proceedings against them.

WALESA URGES WORKERS TO 'DEMAND REFORMS'

AU171711 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 17 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa on Sunday urged Polish workers to "draft and demand political, social and economic reforms" in order to save the country from crisis.

Speaking to a crowd of 1,500 supporters of the outlawed trade union, Mr. Walesa said the campaign should be "peaceful," but warned he did not rule out "workers' protests to accelerate the implementation" of reforms.

He was speaking on the steps of Gdansk's St. Bridget's Church, after an informal meeting of Polish opposition leaders and a mass, celebrated by 6,000 people to mark the shipyard strikes that led to the historic August 31, 1980 Gdansk accords between the workers and the government.

The agreement paved the way to Solidarity's brief period of legal existence, which ended with the declaration of martial law in December, 1981.

Nearly six years after the signing of the agreement, Mr. Walesa said, "none of the major problems raised by the workers has been solved."

The meeting included Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, key members of the Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, and Bogdan Lis, a co-signatory of the Gdansk agreement.

Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis were recently released from Barczewo prison, northern Poland under the July 22 partial amnesty offered to political prisoners. They were serving jail terms of two and half and two years respectively.

CARDINAL GLEMP SAYS POPE MAY VISIT 'NEXT SUMMER'

LD151721 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Aug (DPA) -- Jozef Cardinal Glemp, Polish primate, entertains the firm expectation that Pope John Paul II will visit his Polish homeland for the third time next summer. Speaking on Friday to hundreds of thousands of pilgrims at the pilgrimage center of Czestochowa, Glemp said that although no official invitation has as yet been issued, the certainty was increasing that the nation could receive the Pope.

Glemp welcomed the fact that during August many prisoners -- "if not all" -- had been released from prison. He stressed the fact that this year the authorities have impeded neither the pilgrims nor the holiday camps of the "Oasis" movement led by the priests. The leadership has demonstrated its tolerance not merely toward the Catholics, but also toward other religious communities such as the Jehovah's Witnesses who are not officially recognized. Glemp accused the political leadership of having no conception of how to deal with alcoholism.

Glemp sharply criticized government plans to introduce "religious science" into the high schools. The new subject, for which there were not even any textbooks, is based on the Marxist theory of the demise of religion. Glemp compared these plans to fight against the churches during Stalinism, when there was a vain attempt to "accelerate the demise of religion."

On their long way, the pilgrims were able to convince themselves that religion is not dying and that the Catholic Church is not intolerant. Some 163,000 people, for the most part young, took part in the pilgrims' processions arriving in Czestochowa in recent days. They came on foot from all over the country. Some of then had been on the road for 19 days.

DAILY REPORTS ON PEACE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU140858 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 11 Aug 86 p 6

["Preparations for the Peace Congress in Copenhagen"]

[Text] Copenhagen (PAP) -- PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat writes: In 2 months time, aktivists of the peace movement from all over the world will meet at a world peace congress in Copenhagen, organized this time in connection with the International Year of Peace declared by the United Nations. The Copenhagen congress will take place from 15 to 19 October in the Bella Center, a modern congress center. It emerges from the applications already sent in and from the interest in the congress that 1,500-2,000 people from all over the world will take part in the congress, as well as several hundred Danish delegates.

The chief topics will include problems of peace, justice, national liberation, human rights and needs, and national and universal security. At the last session of the organizing committee it was decided to expand the list of detailed topics due to be discussed by working groups. These groups include a forum which will discuss regional conflicts. There will also be a debate on the subject of Afghanistan on an equal level with such heated events as the Middle East conflict, actions in Nicaragua, the Iraq-Iran war, and others. One of the working groups will also discuss problems of the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the dangers associated with this. The preparation committee's plan is to initiate discussion on all possible topics connecting the broadest representations of peaceful forces.

Bourgeous propaganda is encouraging non-participation in the congress, claiming that this is an event which serves the Soviet Union and is paid for by it out of the funds used to finance the work of the World Peace Council. The organizing committee has said that most of the costs will be borne by the admission fees paid by the participants, which will amount to 500 Danish crowns ($1 = 7.5 crowns). The congress is meant to cost almost 2 million crowns, over half of which will pay for renting the Bella Center. The remainder of the money is meant to be raised by donations.

The chairman of the Danish organizing committee, 91 year-old Hermod Lannung, a veteran of the Radical party, has commenced a trip to the United States in order to collect the necessary money. About 200 American peace aktivists are due to take part in the congress. In the days preceding the congress and during the congress itself there will also be a "peace fair," the proceeds from which will boost the funds of the organizers.

In many countries, local preparation committees are organizing similar ways of collecting money. One must say that the World Peace Council itself is in a "critical financial situation," as its chairman, Romesh Chandra, said at the council's Sofia session. At this session, an appeal was made for financial aid.

BRIEFS

MICHALEK VISITS SZCZECIN -- Zbigniew Michalek, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has been visiting the Szczecin area since this morning. Together with Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, and representatives of the viovodship authorities, Zbigniew Michalek visited a state farm complex in Starogard Obleski, a complex in Bezin and the Witkowo cooperative agricultural complex. The Central Committee secretary and the head of the ministry of agriculture were interested in the state of animal production and farm buildings, and above all, in the course and organization of harvesting work. During the inspection of fields, the visitors had a dozen or so meetings with harvesters. [Excerpt] [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1515 GMT 15 Aug 86 LD]

ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH CSSR NOTED

AU151641 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/08/1986 -- It is eighteen years on August 16 since the new Romanian-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance was signed in Prague. The anniversary is an opportunity for the Romanian people to reiterate its friendship for the people of that country, as well as its wish to further boost Romanian-Czechoslovak relations and collaboration. Those ties, with strong roots in the past of both peoples, were sanctioned by the sacrifice of the Romanian Army and of the Czech and Slovak partisan detachments who, together with the Soviet Army, fought heroically to drive the Hitlerite invaders away from Czechoslovakia, until that country's complete liberation.

Taken to a higher stage -- in the conditions of socialist construction in the two countries -- the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations have registered a steady growth. In that respect, the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak have been of paramount importance, and have conferred, each time, an even richer content on those ties.

In the framework of bilateral cooperation, dynamic economic exchanges are given prominence, as they strengthen, year after year, the material base of collaboration. As a matter of fact, Czechoslovakia holds a major share of Romanina's trade, which is reflected by a rise in the qualitative indices of trade, as well as by its growth, with mutual deliveries of machinery and plant, metallurgical and chemical products, consumer goods accounting for a sizable share. Over the last few years Romania has suppleid Czechoslovakia with a wide range of machine tools, oilfield equipment, computer technology, machinery for construction, lorries and motor cars, bearings, a.o. In its turn, Czechoslovakia has delivered to Romania various types of machine tools and equipment, means of transportation, including automobile, measurement and control equipment. Mutual goods deliveries have increased more than forty percent, as compared to the volume planned for the five-year period spanning 1981-1985. The share of products manufactured in cooperation has also risen. The coordination of the two countries' economic plans for the 1986-1990 period is highly significant.

The programme of scientific and technological collaboration and cooperation over the respective interval assigns a greater role to bilateral technical-scientific cooperation in the resolution of the major problems of the two countries' economies, particularly in such priority areas as microelectronics, robot technology, power engineering, biotechnology. Collaboration in education, tourism, sports and the mass media also takes an upward course.

Internationally, Romania and Czechoslovakia firmly work, alongside the other socialist countries, and all the states of the world, for the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear race first and foremost, for disarmament, the safeguarding of peace and the development of a broad international collaboration.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

Ceausescu Receives Prime Minister

AU151821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/08/1986 -- On Friday, at Snagov, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Maung Maung Kha, now in Romania for an official visit.

The interview was attended by Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, aspects of Romanian-Burmese ties were approached, and it was shown that conditions were in place for a stepping up of bilateral ties in various fields of activity, in the economy, more particularly, for the expansion of commercial exchanges in keeping with the possibilities of the two countries' economies, as well as for the initiation of cooperation ventures for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

Problems of the international life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that under the current circumstances, when the world situation continues to be particularly grave, there is a need for all the states, irrespective of their social system, to work firmly to end the dangerous evolution of events towards confrontation and war, to halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to cut on the conventional weapons and the military spending, to create a climate of confidence, security and peace on our planet. Also highlighted was the importance of carrying out a sustained activity so that the litigious and conflicting states extant in various regions of the world may be solved exclusively through peaceful means, through negotiations, and the force and the threat of force may be eliminated from the international relations.

During the talks the sides highlighted the need to strengthen the collaboration and unity of action of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, as well as of the movement of the nonaligned countries, in view of their independent economic and social development, of working out a joint strategy in the struggle for a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, to those countries' foreign debt included, for building a new world economic order based on the principles of equality and equity in the interstate relations.

The talks brought to the fore the wish of the two countries to collaborate ever closer in the international arena for a policy of independence, peace and understanding among nations, for building a better and more just world on our planet.

Also participating were Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs and Ioan Folea, minister of mining, oil and geology.

Participating for Burma were: U Ye Guong, minister for foreign affairs; Than Tin, minister for mines; and Tin Sein, Bucharest ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Dascalescu Gives Dinner

AU151835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1986 -- Friday, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner in honor of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Romanian first deputy prime ministers, deputy prime ministers, ministers and other officials participated. The officials accompanying the Burmese premier on his Romanian visit attended.

During the dinner that proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two prime ministers proposed toasts.

Visits Prahova County

AU161724 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/8/1986 -- Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and the persons accompanying him on his official visit to Romania, visited the Prahova County on Saturday.

They visited the petrochemical combine of Brazi, a powerful citadel of Romanian chemistry, and the "1 Mai" enterprise in Ploiesti, a representative unit of the Romanian industry of oil-field equipment and installations for mining, chemistry, metallurgy and building materials.

Visited were also the Busteni paper enterprises and tourist resorts in the Prahova Valley.

The guests returned to Bucharest in the afternoon.

U Maung Maung Kha Ends Visit

AU171357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1320 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/8/1986 -- The prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Maung Maung Kha, left Bucharest on Sunday, after an official visit to Romania over August 14-17, upon the invitation of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu.

The Burmese premier was accomplished by U Ye Goung, minister for foreign affairs, U Than Tin, minister for mines, by other officials.

Upon departure, at Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu.

A joint press release adopted at the end of the visit reads:

The Romanian and Burmese prime ministers conducted official talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and confidence. Stress was laid on the two government's satisfaction for the friendly ties existing between Romania and Burma, as well as on their resolve further to boost them, on mutually profitable bases.

Looking into the stage of bilateral economic relations, possibilities were shown to exist to develop them in future, starting from the needs and possibilities of the two countries' national economies. The two premiers agreed on the need to make steady efforts to promote bilateral trade and economic cooperation, stressing that relevant Romanian and Burmese enterprises should step up their contacts, the communique points out.

During an interchange of opinions on the international situation, the need was brought to the fore for all states to step up their efforts to maintain world peace and security, to set relations among them on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, territorial integrity, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force and a peaceful settlement of all inter-state issues.

The necessity was also underscored of working for an end to the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for global resolution of the serious problems that confront the developing countries economically, of the foreign debt issue included, the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

Both parties assessed the Burmese premier's visit to Romania, the talks held on the occasion as conducive to a further growth ox the friendly and cooperative ties between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The Burmese prime minister invited the Romania premier to pay an official visit to Burma. The invitation was readily accepted, the communique shows in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU GREETS FIDEL CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU141851 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana.

The 60th anniversary of your birthday gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you most cordial greetings and sincere wishes for health and happiness and success in your activity dedicated to the continuous flourishing of socialist Cuba, to the prosperity of the friendly Cuban people, and to peace and socialism.

We wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries -- to whose development you made an important contribution -- should continously strengthen for the well-being of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and the cause of socialism, peace, and international understanding.

With comradely greetings,

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION 8 AUG

AU081732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1702 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES on 08/8/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in Snagov on Friday, August 8, a delegation of the Frelimo party, led by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of that party, forei,n minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who are paying a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by the CC of the RCP.

The chief delegate handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu a message from Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were conveyed the warmest wishes of good health and successes in their whole activity on behalf of Samora Machel and of Graca Machel.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed Samora Machel and Graca Machel a salute and the best wishes on behalf of Elena Ceausescu, as well as on his own behalf.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the links of collaboration and solidarity between the two parties, countres and peoples which have developed continuously in the spirit of the understanding reached during the summits in Bucharest and Maputo.

The determination was expressed to further expand and deepen the Romanian-Mozambican links in various areas, in the interst of the two countries, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

A number of current questions of the international life were also approached. In that context, the need was underscored for a passage to tangible measures in the fields of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, the renunciation of the use and threat of force in interstate relations, intensified political and diplomatic activities to peacefully solve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by peaceful, negotiated means.

The importance of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare was highlighted and the wish was expressed for it to end with the best possible results to meet the people's expectations, their aspirations after progress and independence, peace and international collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Socialist Romania's stance of support to and solidarity with the fight waged by the peoples in Africa to abolish colonialism and the racist and apartheid policy, to defend and consolidate their national independence, to ensure their free economic and social development.

The need was also stressed to reinforce cooperation to eradicate underdevelopment, find a global solution to the developing countries' economic problems, establish a new international economic order set on the principles of full equality and equity in interstate relations.

The interview was attended by Petru Enache, alternate member of the executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Musat, Romania's ambassador in Maputo.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CONGOLESE EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU151841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/8/1986 -- On the national day of the People's Republic of the Congo, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Albert Servais Biaku, gave a reception on Friday.

Present were Gheorghe David, alternate member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Government, of the GNA bureau, executives of ministries and central institutions.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited to Romania were attending.

DJURANOVIC ON NONALIGNMENT, AFGHANISTAN

LD152055 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1546 GMT 15 Aug 86

["Pool item"]

[Text] Islamabad, August 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Pakistan hold similar or identical stands on the most important issues on the agenda of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare, Yugoslav State Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic set out in an interview to the English language daily PAKISTAN TIMES.

Djuranovic gave a very positive assessment to the draft final document of the non-aligned conference. He pointed out that it was based on the authentic principles of non-alignment and represented their further affirmation. Without such principles, he stressed, the movement cannot represent a leading moral and political international force.

The movement is not a new political bloc but has been established as a counter-thesis to military and political blocs in the world. For this reason, the draft final document of the eighth non-aligned summit is without a doubt a major step towards the strenthening of non-aligned unity, Djuranovic said.

Djuranovic particularly underlined the awareness prevailing in the majority of non-aligned countries of the need for a concerted and organized approach to the quest for a solution to the economic problems of the countries, coupled with efforts to surmount regional and narrow approaches to the problems.

Regarding Afghanistan, Yugoslavia's stand on the matter was well-known, Djuranovic said. "Yugoslavia calls for a political solution to the problem which will ensure the country independence, sovereignty and a non-aligned status. Only as such can Afghanistan be a factor of stability in the region," he stressed.

The Yugoslav State Presidency member assessed Yugoslav-Pakistani relations as good and stressed that genuine possibilities, primarily at the economic level, existed for their expansion.

DIZDAREVIC HOSTS CUBAN COUNTERPART MALMIERCA

Hopes for Harare Summit

LD162028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today noted, that in the preparations for the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, the movement of non-alignment has shown maturity, greater unity and readiness to grapple with the international problems of today. The two sides agreed that the Harare meeting, beginning September 1, must be a summit of unity and directed and concrete action of the movement, as a progressive and independent international force.

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca arrived to Yugoslavia today on a working and friendly visit and immediately on arrival opened talks with his host, Raif Dizdarevic, which are part of a series of diplomatic consultations and preparations Yugoslavia is carrying out prior to the Harare summit.

In a friendly and open atmosphere, which characterizes the continuous dialogue between the two countries, Dizdarevic and Malmierca exhaustively conferred about all topical questions pertaining to political and economic international relations on the agenda of the Harare summit devoting special attention to the questions of peace, detente and disarmament, and in the economic area, the problem of heavy indebtedness of the developing countries.

It was also noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Cuban relations of late recorded an upward trend in all areas.

Dizdarevic and Malmierca will again meet tomorrow to resume the dialogue on the preparations for the Harare summit and on bilateral questions.

Toasts Exchanged at State Dinner

LD162253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2135 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic gave a formal dinner in honor of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today. There were toasts at the dinner which was attended by the distinguished official host and guest.

Raif Dizdarevic said that Yugoslavia and Cuba are linked by many common threads. Both countries had a similar revolution and won their freedom by themselves. They also are linked by the struggle for the principles with which they are preserving the achievements of freedom and socialism, which Yugoslavia and Cuba are constructing along their own paths, and through membership in the nonaligned movement.

The nonaligned countries are about to have their summit conference and are trying to make this meeting as successful as possible, to make the movement even more powerful. Raif Dizdarevic expressed his conviction that the conference in Harare will be one of unity and action and that it well contribute to the relaxation of international tensions.

Isidoro Malmierca stressed that Yugoslavia and Cuba's viewpoints on international issues and the nonaligned movement are largely identical. The two countries are very active members of the movement and are making a significant contribution to a relaxation of international tensions.

The Cuban minister reminded those present that it is the nonaligned movements jubilee. He said that this movement must contribute to the improvement of the international climate today more that ever before. There are no other forces in the world which can play this role, Malmierca said. He stressed that Yugoslav-Cuban cooperation and friendly relations contribute to the movement's unity and its capacity to take action.

17 August Talks

LD171546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca resumed talks in Belgrade today, discussing practically all the issues which are to be the center of attention at the coming eighth nonaligned countries summit in Harare. The talks, started yesterday afternoon immediately after Malmierca's arrival in Belgrade and resumed this morning, focused on peace and security in the world, ways of achieving international detente and its reaffirmation. The two ministers, who are meeting for the second time in the past 3 months (the previous meeting was during Raif Dizdarevic's visit to Havana), devoted great attention to questions of international economic relations, noting the extremely difficult situation facing developing countries and the dramatic problem of overindebtedness.

While discussing the hotbeds of crisis in the world, Malmierca and Dizdarevic analyzed the situations in Latin America, southern Africa and the Middle East. Both sides expressed hope that the crisis in Latin America will be resolved while respecting the principle of nonalignment and the reaffirmation of the Contadora Group action. They also expressed solidarity with and gave support to Nicaragua in its struggle for the preservation of national independence and the right to choose its own way of development.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and Foreign Minister Malmierca agreed that the Harare summit, which opens on 1 September, must take clearly defined stands, reaffirm the unity of the nonaligned movement, and direct its strength toward resolving all the current political and economic problems.

Cuba and Yugoslavia reaffirmed their resolve to seek the answer to these problems on the foundations of the principles of independence, freedom of choice, and respect for the integrity and sovereignty of all countries, without the use of or threat by force, and by means of negotiations as a peaceful solution to mutual conflicts. Dizdarevic and Malmierca also discussed the crisis of multilateralism and attempts to introduce greater mutual trust in international negotiations, for the benefit of the entire international community, and not only partial interests.

Both ministers also agreed that in Harare the nonaligned movement will arrive at clear stands and goals that will predict full success for this conference. They expressed satisfaction with and paid tribute to the host, Zimbabwe, for the successful preparation for the summit.

The two sides again noted that relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba are developing, particularly in the economic sphere, where important results have been achieved in the past several years.

Minister Malmierca today laid flowers at President Tito's tomb.

Isidoro Malmierca continues his visit tomorrow with a tour of Belgrade and meetings with Yugoslav leaders.

DIZDAREVIC, NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OPEN TALKS

LD180955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0756 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Bolaji Akinyemi began official political talks this morning. Attention is focused on the activities of the nonaligned countries, international questions, and the preparations for the eighth summit conference in Harare.

Dizdarevic and Akinyemi will also exchange views on other topical international questions, especially the situation in Africa, and bilateral relations.

DIZDAREVIC ASSURES NICARAGUAN ENVOY OF SUPPORT

LD151724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received Nicaraguan envoy Mari Magdelena Enriquez, who handed him a message from President Daniel Ortega for Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. The message relates to the preparations for holding the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

On this occasion there was an exchange of views on some topical questions on the agenda of the forthcoming summit conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

Expressing his concern over the deterioration of the situation in Central America, Raif Dizdarevic confirmed the resolute support of our country for Nicaragua in the defense of its national independence, sovereignty, and the right to choose its own path of development, on the principles of the nonaligned movement in the framework of the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OUTLINES ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD172331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 17 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 17 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Federal Government is preparing a package of economic measures which are in 1987 to reduce administrative regulation and, in difficult economic conditions, contribute to a moe efficacious economic activity and labour productivity.

The above was noted in an extensive interview Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic gave to TANJUG. In the interview, Milosavljevic insisted on the opening of Yugoslav economy to the world, strengthening of market criteria, preventing monopolistic conduct and closing down the uneconomical work organizations, with employing their workers on new production programmes.

Milosavljevic set out that the new set of government measures, which will be long-term in character and about which more will be known in early September, will insist on a suitable export structure for the Yugoslav economy and a clear strategy of devlopment of economic relations with certain countries, Yugoslavia's important economic partners.

Federal Vice-Premier Milosavljevic set out that the introduction of realistic prices of the productive factors -- amortization of machines, interests, the exchange rate of the dinar, work evaluation -- is to contribute to the strengthening of economic criteria. Also taxes and other payments of work organizations must be lowered. This should be made possible by increasing taxes on property of individuals and other income.

A firmer link must be achieved between the market trends and the opening of Yugoslav economy to the world, on the one hand, and self-management planning, on the other. The social plan of Yugoslavia must be an instrument of self-management intergration of associated producers and a factor of stability and unity of Yugoslav economy, Milosavljevic emphasized. By the end of the year, a strategy of the country's technological development, a comprehensive long-term programme to upgrade power supply -- through economical conduct and making maximum use of domestic power sources -- is to be adopted at the federal level as are also developmental measures in the agro-industrial complex, tourist industry, transport and small-scale economy.

BUREAUCRACY ROOT OF HIGH COST OF LIVING

AU141814 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 86 p 2

[Jasna Kesic commentary: "How Much the State Costs"]

[Excerpts] It is quite natural that one gets really angry when one sees that a color television set (with a 56-centimeter screen) manufactured by the Nis Electronics Industry costs something over 30 million old dinars [300,000 dinars]. One gets angry because for the majority of the Yugoslavs this is a luxury for which they must give about 4 months' pay. One is completely confused when one learns that a really good television set of a well-known make, German, Japanese, or of some other make, costs in the West about DM 1,000. Even with our skinny, constantly falling dinar, which is undervalued by 10 percent, this amounts to about 20 million old dinars...

It is difficult to say that the anger at the astronomically high price is unjust, but it is not just for us to be angry at the one who is not at fault, the producer, for he is left with only one-fifth of that sum after all fees are paid. This is how it looks: This Nis television set in Belgrade costs exactly 301,698 dinars, of which the federation takes 38,628 dinars as the basic turnover tax, the republic takes 62,642 dinars, and the commune 136,840 dinars. This means a total of 238,100 dinars or four-fifths of the selling price is taken by sociopolitical communities. When the Nis Electronics Industry pays the taxes and contributions for personal incomes, the selling costs, and the interest, it is left with a "sum total" of 5,900 dinars. [passage omitted]

Somewhere here one finds the answer to the question why television sets, and much else besides, are cheaper in the states that have no intention of withering away. Apart from the fact that they have a better-developed technology and higher productivity, most developed countries place a tax on profits, or net gains. These countries possess not only more developed economies, but also a more efficient state; and we have the opposite: an outdated technology, low productivity, and an impoverished economy that must support a bulky and uneconomical bureaucratic-administrative apparatus at all levels. In such a situation, it is little wonder that we have inflation of over 90 percent.

It is expected that in the third package of measures prepared for this fall, the federal government will propose changes in the tax system and to do it in the way that was put in the long-term stabilization program -- to increase direct taxes and reduce indirect ones. That means that one should reduce taxes paid by the economy, and increase taxes on citizens' incomes, their movable property and real estate, and the like. Those changes in the tax system should have been adopted long ago, but due to various kinds of opposition, including the one from well-off strata, the changes waited for the new Federal Executive Council. Since this federal government has so far shown that is is rather energetic, it is expected to consistently implement this stabilization task as well. [passage omitted]

Nobody has so far seriously mentioned the possibility of reducing the bulky and clumsy administrative apparatus at all levels from commune to the federation, which would in fact be the only real method of relieving the economy of its burden. One could perhaps see how that is done in developed countries for instance, where the state is also supported, but the economy -- and a non-self-managing one at that -- is left a considerbly larger percentage of its income at its disposal to use for its own development and for increasing and advancing production.

GOVERNMENT PLANS PROFESSIONAL COUNCILS

AU142028 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 86 p 1

[TANJUG report]

[Excerpts] Prominent experts from associated labor and scientists will -- now formally as well -- join the work of federal organs and indirectly the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The Yugoslav Government has made the decision on forming professional councils in the federal administration which are conceived as a special combination of "authority and expertise."

At the demand of the FEC, a federal organ, or at their own initiative, the councils will examine important questions, suggestions, and endorsements of policies and measures. They are particularly expected to engage in preparing regulations and monitoring their implemention.

The first professional council with 13 members has been formed at the Federal Secretariat for Finances. Mirko Simic, director of the Sarajevo UPI Composite Organization of Associated Labor has been appointed president of the council. [passage omitted]

One federal organ will be able to form several councils, depending of the extent of its sphere of work. It will also be possible to form one council for questions that are in the jurisdiction of several organs. [passage omitted]

The basic criterion for chosing members of councils will be expertise, irrespective of those people's republican-provincial affiliation. The number of members will depend on the subject for which the council is formed, and, if needed, other experts will take part in its work as well. Thereby one can certainly remain open to the whole of the "social expertise."

Members and the president of a council are appointed by the FEC at the suggestion of the official at the head of the federal organ.

VILLAGERS PROTEST RAPE ATTEMPT, PUNISHMENT

AU152105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] More than 1,000 citizens of Bresje, Kosovo Polje, and neighboring villages gathered together in front of the Bresje (?Hivzi) Sulejmani Secondary School Center this evening in order to express their protest against the attempted rape of Snezana Marinkovic by an ethnic Albanian minor about 10 days ago. A meeting of the local commune of Bresje who gathered there in a spontaneous manner expressed their discontent because more efficient measures are not taken against prepetrators of such deeds. Then they dispersed in a peaceful way.